

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
 mition to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be given of anonymous communications. If letters are intended for insertion in this journal, must be authenticated the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATH.—In all cases these announcements must be properly substantiated and ended, or they cannot be inserted.

The Sydney Morning Herald.
 MONDAY, JULY 16, 1866.

fall of a few days rain exposes the defective condition of the paving of this city, and compels us to the necessity for vigorous measures to repair it. Our readers will recollect the fact that there was to pass a paving bill ten or twelve years ago, which was introduced by HENRY SCHOLZ, who was active in all city improvements, dragged almost by main force through a reluctant Legislature this useful measure. In former times large benefactions bestowed by opulent persons on the city for the birth or fortune of a son to provide conveniences of various kinds and ornaments for the comfort and gratification of the citizens. A recent French writer has pointed out, that the

He showed himself in the city of Pompeii, the local celebrities were chiefly noted for the immense sums which they spent in this way, maintaining, by means of their benefactions, the confidence and votes of their fellow-citizens. The remains which are scattered over the Roman Empire there are many which bear witness to their municipal origin, and show that they were the best of the best of the distinguished men. So in the middle ages, in Italian cities, no cost was spared by eminent persons in the purchase of this kind of popularity. And thus, even where they may have overtaken the once populous commercial centres, there still remain on

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Let any one consider what a broken path means: sometimes a slip and a fall, a broken knee, or a fractured limb. Sometimes it means a descent into puddles of unknown depth, and a fall into a ditch. Sometimes it means a collision with a tree, sometimes it means a violent collision of travelers, all of whom would be able to avoid each other were it not necessary to turn in and out and escape each fissure of the pavement or hollow of the road. Instead of looking at shops as places where we want to do, and delight in doing, they become places where we want to keep their eyes steadily fixed upon the pavement. Then there is the long continuous line of the lamp-posts, the solid slabs of wood and iron, the iron rods and the waste of wheels, the

tion of crinolines and trains, to the delight
of the ladies and the disgust of men. We put these
things together as forming some part of the
social fetter, or risk, or commercial les-
son which arises from the neglect of proper pav-
ement. Often the streets are complained of as
narrow, but it must be remembered that the
width of the streets is frequently diminished
in width, and it may be possible so to
alter them for these inequalities that every step to
safety must be zigzag, and, consequently, not
so quick there, an obstruction of the pavement
is a hindrance, but an indefinite lengthening of
it is woe.

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possible to say how long this deformity would last were not fires continually preparing way for a better system of construction. However there is a moderately wide range of choice in the matter, and the advantages to be gained by the formation of verandahs, if it would certainly be an improvement if it were possible to have them of uniform height as well as breadth, and thus give an arcade-like appearance to the streets. People would then move about without difficulty in any kind of weather, and they would gain in comfort and in comfort, besides relieving the shops of a great deal of the rain, and giving complete custom almost entire, whenever a shower of rain fell. We need, however, an

duddle and close inspection of the paths. However no recent repavement has taken place and they are going rapidly into disrepair, and in some of the streets running out of those most frequented, no proper path has ever been constructed. Not twenty yards from this office, at a moment's notice, there is a hole in the pavement which admits the step of a child, and in which a child probably experience much damage. No doubt some temporary repair will be made, but some accident which caused a fracture may repeated, and before there is an opportunity to complete repairs serious damage may be done. It is astonishing how long the neglect of

the precaution may sound, and even then to persons whose fate will interest the people. One direction we see a loose pole set up here for twelve years past there has been an area. The protection is quite inefficient. Here an unfortunate old man lost his life five or six years ago. He called attention to the subject, and no award was paid. Perhaps it will be ten years before a proper party will be organized. The wall which we directed attention to a wall which had been bowing down for a long time, and was about to topple over. It is, however, repaired, and we are not there wholly to despair of the effect of remon-

These are points which ought certainly to command attention. Although they may impose some cost upon the city, or upon individual citizens, the outlay would be well spent if it would guard the life of even a child. At all

contents, and that a great reform is needed to condense and codify the results of past legislation. It would be travelling in quite the opposite direction to this desiderated reform to lay down the principle that an Act did not contain within its four corners enough for its

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(From the Home News.)

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ear, clear, hearty. My noble friend, on the other hand, is a noble friend, and you were to go to war whenever you could. (A laugh.)

The Earl of Derby: It is impossible more completely to misrepresent the noble earl (the earl then rose) than the noble earl has done in his Government. He represents the noble earl as saying that it was nothing to us whether Germany was in the right or Denmark in the wrong; but that this country could take the opportunity and go into the war with a noble earl as a noble earl—this—and I entirely agree with him—that you have laid down that Germany was a robber and a wrong-doer, that there was no question as to which was right and which wrong, and that the noble earl was so far that the Prussian Minister threatened to treat your bagged despatches as a declaration of war, and after Denmark was thus led to attempt to hold her own right, you took the opportunity of withdrawing from the contest you had yourselves encouraged, and abandoned your ally.

Earl Russell: The case stood in this position: We maintained, with respect to the engagements with Denmark, that Austria and Prussia were right, and that Denmark by separating from those engagements had given cause of complaint to Austria and Prussia; and we advised Denmark to set herself right with Austria and Prussia, and to consider well whether it was worth while to resist the counsels of her Majesty's Government. Afterwards Lord Wodehouse went to Copenhagen with the view of getting the Danish Government to withdraw from the engagements with Austria and Prussia, and still refused. What we urged was, that there was still an opportunity of settling matters right, and that they had no right to go to war. At the last moment Denmark proposed to do full justice to Austria and Prussia, and to set herself right, and refused, and therefore on their part it was an unjust war; but they had a good cause at first for the course they took.

The Earl of Lord Hardwicke, afterwards Lord Eldon: The Earl of Clarendon said: I am not aware that her Majesty's Government should not make its voice heard in any part of Europe, but I think that the Government, like an individual, before making its voice heard, should consider whether it is worth while for good offices would be acceptable or not. When we inquired how that might be, the answers we got were not encouraging. We then took steps to ascertain what was the position of the Government of Austria, and we had reason to think that we should find ourselves in the same position as at first.

The question then dropped.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(From the *London Papers of Saturday, May 26.*)

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

THE Times thinks that we may expect the Conference to be held immediately, and that nothing that mediates between Austria and Prussia will be wanting where a British statesman is present. When that is done the part of England in these discussions will have ended. It may lessen our national interest to consider the question, before the result of the Conference will in no event affect the position of this country; but this is so essential a part of the national policy that it is well it should be understood, even at the risk of diminishing the weight of our contributions. Austria and Prussia has had its say, and told Europe officially what it tells it, less ceremoniously, through the popular voice, there will be nothing but to sit quietly and await the result. It is essential to our policy our advice or disregard it, as they please. Of course it is useless to anticipate any good result if each Power comes to the discussion with the determination to yield nothing. It is essential to the cause of peace that Austria and Prussia should authorize their representatives to yield, the one on the question of Venice, the other on the question of the Duchies. The former is the more important matter, and on its settlement the destinies of Europe, and the course of evil will depend. Much may be hoped from the strong disposition of the greater part of Europe for peace. Of the temper of the Germans it is unnecessary to speak, and it is scarcely unwelcome to see war again break out in the position the masses have taken in the countries concerned, the intense interest of all classes, the enthusiasm of one country, the indignation of another, and the proof that the people will not be able to lay it, must have its effect upon every wise ruler, however exalted his rank and extensive his power.

Early News. It is not without reason that the Emperor has been so long in making his intentions, remembering the events of 1854 and 1859. However, it is so far a good sign when great rulers perceive that they cannot afford to allow themselves to be suspected of culpable inaction. It is essential to the peace of Europe that Napoleon may rest assured that no party or section in this country will grudge him any degree of glory to which he may aspire in the character of a peaceful ruler, and that he may be assured that the other nations of Europe to adjust the quarrel which has threatened to deluge Europe with blood. He was never called to act under circumstances more favourable to success. And he must not be surprised if, when he comes to the throne, he is not so much admired according to the measure of his means. A potentate who wields the moral and material force of the greatest nation on the European continent cannot but be regarded with respect and admiration. He will be urged by a less powerful ruler. The authority of France is a reality, and if it is not felt as a crisis like the present, when an opportunity is offered to us of doing for the world what will believe that it has not been seriously put forth.

The Herald observes that every Power seems to be willing and prepared to enter on the Conference. Every Power, nevertheless, is making its dispositions for the peace Congress, and that there will be a war.

The Telegraph is of opinion that the members of the Congress, being in intimate possession of the policy of their respective courts, could guarantee at least a pretence of sincerity for the proposals and counterproposals that which a bloody war could but enervate in coarser fashion; for, whatever the issue, it must be one attainable as well without carnage as with carnage. It is an advantage that the world is to be found in the vast armaments which are encamped on the field; but that Power would be brought before the gaze of European opinion, and harassed with blackguardism, which should, at such a juncture, be an advantage. It is a pity that the world while it parleyed about agreement.

THE HOPPODAR OF ROMANIA.

The Post is inclined to doubt the truth of the telegram announcing that an army of occupation, composed of Russian and Ruman troops, had been ordered by the command of Omar Pasha and General Kotzebe, to enter Moldavia. Still, one finds here another complication added to the European imbroglio. It is not probable that the Ruman army is actually marching into the Principalities, they threaten to do so. The pervasiveness of the Rumanian in asserting that they cannot find an honest man to be trusted, and that the Rumanian government is quite honest, and that Europe cannot afford to have its general interests imperilled by their foolish caprices, which set treaties at naught, and, for no obvious object, open the most dangerous questions. The Rumanian government is quite honest, and that Europe cannot afford to have its general interests imperilled by their foolish caprices, which set treaties at naught, and, for no obvious object, open the most dangerous questions. The Rumanian government is quite honest, and that Europe cannot afford to have its general interests imperilled by their foolish caprices, which set treaties at naught, and, for no obvious object, open the most dangerous questions.

The Herald says there is too much reason to fear that the apparently Quixotic journey to Bucharest of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern is another and not unimportant step in the policy of Count Bismarck, which Count Bismarck is playing and giving odds to the Emperor of Austria. Rumania has been mentioned as a possible compensation to Austria for the loss of the Crimea. The Royal Prince in possession is a relative of the Emperor of Prussia. Russia has pretensions on the Turkish frontier, and to buy her support Count Bismarck, so at least it is rumored, has proposed a marriage between the Prince of Rumania and the daughter of the Emperor of Russia. The Rumanian government is quite honest, and that Europe cannot afford to have its general interests imperilled by their foolish caprices, which set treaties at naught, and, for no obvious object, open the most dangerous questions.

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of every hundred oppression would
 and, deprave, and enrage, instead of lifting into
 a state of peace the Crucifixion. If a righteous
 war is ever to come, it will be one in which
 engage in it would have been capable of a still
 are truly, more nobly military, a spirit leading to
 through Christian passion, instead of Christian
 and aggression. It is not a war, it is not
 simply a dream, we hold that war, ever
 for, a righteous object, is far more Christian
 than a pacific spirit which hugs itself for accumulating
 and the increasing commerce, and preventing
 the nation of blood."

THE BUDGET.

(From *Boyl's Weekly Messenger*, May 8.)
 Thursday night Mr. Gladstone introduced a
 statement. After a singularly brief introduction
 eight hon. gentlemen proceeded to deal with facts
 and figures, for upwards of three hours. Underneath
 is a summary of the chief points of his state-
 ment:—
 The actual expenditure last year was £65,914,000,
 against an estimated expenditure of £66,147,000.
 The surplus of £233,000 he placed the revenue
 for the year at £67,815,000. The total of the
 increase of Customs, Excise, Stamp, and
 income-tax, and which produced a surplus
 revenue over expenditure of £1,888,000. Last year
 the actual loss was only £2,389,000. £4,228,000,
 the gratifying result had been attained by the
 natural increase of the revenue of the country, he
 said. But he pointed out that the Government
 £400,000 for every penny per annum produced about
 as the revenue from spirits amounted to £13,955,000,
 as the largest sum ever raised by an indirect tax on a
 single commodity. Passing to the arrangements for
 the current year, the expenditure at £66,000,000,
 of which £26,110,000 is caused
 the charge for the national debt;
 £2, estimated the revenue at £67,675,000,
 leaving a surplus of £1,665,000. After
 dwelling at some length on the advantages of
 international treaties in general, and the recent treaty with
 Austria in particular, under which it is stated English
 duties would be assimilated at an ad valorem duty of 35
 per cent, he proposed to abolish the 100 per cent
 duty on sugar, which would entail a loss to the revenue of
 £7,000, and to equalise the duties on wine in
 spirits with those on wine in wood, which would
 entail a loss of £112,000. He proposed to devote to the
 reduction of the duty on pepper; and the only
 reduction of taxation proposed was on
 the estate tax, which he described as a
 described as taxes on the consumption, which
 industry. The tax on stage carriages he would reduce
 on one penny to a farthing a mile, which would
 save the revenue from that source from £130,000 to
 £1,000, and he proposed to abolish the 100 per cent
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